

THE SOUTHERN.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE AND REVIEW.

The establishment upon a permanent basis, in the South Western States, of some periodical publication, devoted exclusively to subjects of LITERATURE and SCIENCE, has, for some years past, been demanded by the increasing intelligence and refinement of that portion of the Union. Possessing natural advantages superior to any other section of our country, and peculiarly suited, from the character of its political and domestic institutions, to the cultivation of those arts and refinements which constitute the chief glory and pleasure of social existence—the South has yet done but little to develop or improve those intellectual gifts, which, it is believed, have been bestowed on her in a superlative degree. Her sons have been principally engaged “in the sugar trade and cotton line”—or in politics—that vain low strife, which make men mad! In every department, however, in which they have engaged, they have exhibited intellectual vigor—that most ennobling attribute of man, Genius—of the highest order. Her Orators and Statesmen are the foremost of the Union—and those few of her sons who have engaged in literary enterprises, have shed honor upon themselves and their country. These facts indicate that it is no mental imbecility that has retarded the intellectual prosperity of the South—and warrant the confident belief that it is that portion of the Union, and her twin-sister, the West, that are to work out the literary redemption of our country, and place American literature upon an equal footing with that of Europe. In no part of the world do the people generally possess greater opportunities—more leisure and convenience—for literary recreations, than in the South—and now, that her institutions have become settled, and her inhabitants have merged from the condition of pioneers of the wilderness, into permanent citizens, large numbers of them have turned their attention to those *belles lettres*, as they are termed by the French, which, like woman, tend to refine and adorn society, improve the heart, elevate the intellect, and, in a word, benefit and beautify all the relations of life.

In addition to these claims of science and literature, there are other and peculiar reasons which render the establishment in the South, of periodicals of a high character, particularly desirable. Many of our institutions, to which we are warmly attached, are subjects of censure and obloquy abroad—and for this reason, that they are not understood. Works, standing aloof from party politics, and commanding respect by their ability and dignity of character, can do much to remove these prejudices, by enlightening their possessors. Much has already been done—much more can be accomplished.

Actuated by these impressions, and satisfied of the general desire for the establishment in the South West of a periodical promotive of such views, the subscriber has determined to commence on the 1st of January 1839, should a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant the undertaking, be obtained by that time, the publication of a monthly Magazine and Review, with the title prefixed to this prospectus. There are but two works of the kind published in all the South—and not one in the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana or Tennessee. This presents a wide field for such a publication, and the subscriber confidently relies upon the intelligent citizens of those States for the patronage necessary to sustain it.

The following is a brief outline of the plan of the proposed work:

It will contain choice and well written articles in every branch of Science, Literature and the Arts—and shall be in the main original, but will contain occasional selections from the pens of Southern writers of eminence, or upon subjects appertaining to the South and its institutions.

Its usual contents will be TALES, moral, romantic and humorous; ESSAYS, scientific, didactic and fanciful; Historical and Biographical Sketches; Impartial Reviews of new works, particularly such as are from the pens of Southern writers, or relate to subjects of interest to the South and West; Poetry of a high order; and such Literary Intelligence as may be of general interest. A regular compend of the current news of the day, (at least so much as may be valuable for preservation, and as constitutes the History of the Times,) will be given in each number. It may be proper to state also, that in the first volume, a series of “Historical Sketches of the State of Alabama, from its discovery and settlement to the present time,” and a series of “Letters from Europe, by a Young Alabamian,” will be published.

Particular pains will be taken to render the work in every respect equal to any of the Magazines in this country; and for the purpose of rendering an assurance that such will be the case, and that the work will in every way be worthy of patronage, the subscriber announces that the Editorial Department will be placed in the hands of a gentleman of superior literary attainments, and of popularity as a writer, and that the work will contain original, or selected articles from the pens of the following well known writers, most of whom will be regular contributors.

Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, (authoress of ‘Lovell’s Folly,’ a novel; ‘De Lara,’ a Prize Tragedy, &c.) of Florence, Ala.
Mrs. Ellen P. Freeman, Tuscaloosa.
Miss Elizabeth M. Allison, Mobile.
Miss Margaret Allison, “
Mrs. Caroline L. Hale, “
Mrs. Volney E. Howard, Jackson, Miss.
Joseph H. Ingraham, Esq. (author of ‘Lafitte,’ ‘The South West,’ and ‘Burton, or the Sieges,’) Natchez, Miss.

Professor F. A. Barnard, University of Ala.
Rev. Albert A. Muller, (author of ‘Sunset at Rome,’) Clarksville, Tenn.
Henry W. Hilliard, Esq. Montgomery, Ala.
Professor R. T. Brumby, University of Ala.
Rev. Norman Pinney, Mobile, Ala.
Hon. Richard Henry Wilde, Augusta, Ga.
Henry Thompson, Esq. Tallapoosa, Ala.
Professor Henry Tutwiler, Marion, Ala.
Wm. R. Smith, Esq. Tuscaloosa, Ala.
J. M. Field, Esq. (author of ‘Tag’s Pilgrimage,’ a poem,) Mobile.

Rev. George Felix Heard, Mobile.
Philander La Vergie, Esq. Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Timothy Flint, (author of ‘Francis Berrien,’ &c. &c.) Louisiana.
Alexander B. Meek, Esq. Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Rev. J. N. Moffat, Natchez, Miss.
Hon. A. B. Longstreet, (author of ‘Georgia Scenes,’) Augusta, Ga.

Samuel A. Hale, Esq. Tuscaloosa, Ala.
William Gilmore Simmes, Esq. (author of ‘Guy Rivers,’ ‘The Partisan,’ &c.) Charleston, S. C.
Throughout the work, studious care will be had to preserve a high moral as well as

literary standard. While efforts will be made to please and elevate the fancy, nothing will be admitted that will in the least vitiate the heart. It will likewise be an object to blend the useful with the pleasing—or, in the language of Dr. Johnson, “to unite beauty with truth, by calling imagination to the aid of reason.”

CONDITIONS:
“The Southern” will be published at Tuscaloosa, Ala., on the first of every month. Each number will contain sixty-four large octavo pages, printed on the best paper, with beautiful type. The general appearance and size of the work will be similar to that of the New York Knickerbocker.

The terms will be FIVE DOLLARS a year payable invariably in advance, or as soon as the first number is issued. The subscriber is well known as one of the publishers of the “Flag of the Union,” and he hopes that his character will be a sufficient guarantee for the continuance of the work for at least one year from its commencement.

ROBERT A. EATON.
Tuscaloosa, Nov. 7, 1838.

AN ACT To provide for the Internal Improvement of this State.

WHEREAS, the present condition of this State calls for a general system of Internal Improvement, which will tend greatly to its wealth, population, and resources, encourage its agriculture, and promote its commerce; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi*, That there shall be elected, by joint ballot of both houses of the Legislature, three persons, citizens of this State, who shall be Commissioners for the Internal Improvement of this State; and they shall be styled “the Board of Internal Improvement for the State of Mississippi.” They shall be elected biennially; and if any vacancy shall happen in the said Board, by death, removal from the State, or refusal to act, the Governor, for the time being, shall appoint, to fill such vacancy; which appointment shall continue until the next meeting of the Legislature.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the sum of five millions of dollars be raised, by the means of a loan to said Board of Internal Improvement; to facilitate which loan of five millions of dollars, the faith of the State be, and the same is, hereby pledged, both for the security of the principal and interest; and that two thousand five hundred bonds, of two thousand dollars each, to wit: six hundred and twenty-five payable in fifteen years; six hundred and twenty-five payable in twenty years; six hundred and twenty-five payable in twenty five years, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be signed by the Governor of this State, and countersigned by the Treasurer, to the order of the Board of Internal Improvement of the State of Mississippi, and under the seal of the State.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the said bonds so issued shall be in the following words, to wit:

Know all men by these presents, that the State of Mississippi acknowledges to be indebted to the Board of Internal Improvement of the State of Mississippi in the sum of two thousand dollars; which sum the said State of Mississippi promises to pay in current money of the United States to the order of the President of the Board of Internal Improvement of the State of Mississippi, on the _____ with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the place named in the endorsement thereto, viz: _____ of every year, until the payment of the said principal sum. In testimony whereof, the Governor of the State of Mississippi has signed, and the Treasurer of the State has countersigned, these presents, and caused the seal of the State to be affixed thereto, at Jackson, this _____ year of our Lord _____ Governor.

Treasurer.
SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That said bonds may be transferable, by the endorsement of the President of said Board, to the order of any person whomsoever, or to the bearer; and said endorsement shall fix the place the said principal and interest shall be paid.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the said sum of five millions, when obtained by the loan aforesaid, shall be deposited in the Union or Planters’ Bank, or both; if said bank or banks will undertake and agree to pay the interest accruing on said bonds for the time the money so deposited shall remain on deposit, and charge the State with the amounts legally drawn therefrom, with interest at the same rate upon the amount so drawn, from the date the check or checks drawing the same shall be paid, and keep the same subject to the order of said Board, or such disposition as the Legislature shall direct. And if the said bank or banks shall refuse to make such agreement, then the Board shall deposit the same on the best terms they can obtain, in any of the specie-paying incorporated banks in this State.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Board of Internal Improvement is hereby authorized and required to cause to be constructed a rail road from the Mississippi City, if the Mississippi City Company shall obligate themselves to give to the State, to aid in constructing said road, one half of the net proceeds of the sales of the remaining unsold lots embraced in the survey of the said city; and, if said company shall refuse to make such donation, then from some other point near the said city, to some point in Pontotoc county; and laterals thereto, one extending to some point in Tishomingo county, and one extending to the Mississippi river at some point in the county of Tunica. And, to effect which, they are hereby authorized to make such contract or contracts, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as may be necessary to purchase such lands at the terminations of said road and laterals, and all the intermediate points, for the State as they may deem necessary and of advantage to the State.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Board of Internal Improvement are hereby authorized and required to cause to be constructed a rail road from the city of Jackson, to connect with the rail road from the Mississippi City, at Pontotoc, or some other suitable place in a northwesterly direction from the city of Jackson.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That they shall have power to employ all such engineers, overseers, agents, laborers, and servants, as may be necessary to effect the intent of this act, and allow them a proper compensation for their services; to purchase and introduce into this State any number of

slaves which they may find necessary or useful in the construction of rail roads or the improvement of rivers; which slaves, when purchased, shall be the property of the State, and subject to such disposition as the Legislature may make. They shall cause such improvements to be made in the navigation of the various rivers of this State, as they shall deem necessary for that purpose, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of the sum hereby raised shall be applied by said Board.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Board of Internal Improvement shall have power to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, contract and be contracted with, and do all such things as may be necessary for the purpose herein enacted, and not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State. They shall report to every session of the Legislature, whether general, special or adjourned, a statement of their proceedings—showing the contract or contracts they have made, the estimates of rail roads, the amount expended by them, and every thing connected with their duties. They shall have such compensation as the Legislature may from time to time allow; and the chief engineer and all officers connected with said Board shall, severally, before entering upon the duties, take and subscribe an oath—faithfully to discharge the duties of their office, and that they will not directly or indirectly be interested in any contract which they may make, purchase, speculation, or any thing else connected with the duties of their office—a copy of which oath shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Board of Internal Improvement may elect one of their own body President thereof; and, in all contracts made by and with said Board, the signature of the President shall be binding thereon. They may make such by-laws, rules and regulations, as may be necessary for their government, not inconsistent with this act or the laws of this State.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be elected, by joint ballot of both houses of the Legislature, an engineer, to be styled “Chief Engineer of Mississippi,” who shall continue in office for the term of two years, unless sooner removed. He shall be subject to the rules of the Board of Internal Improvement, make and preserve all such surveys, maps, and profiles of rail road routes and rivers as he shall be directed to make by such Board, and do and perform all such things as pertain to the office of a Chief Engineer.—He may be removed by the Governor of the State, upon a showing made by the Board of Internal Improvement, that he is incapable to the discharge of his duty. He shall keep his office at the seat of government, shall make a duplicate of all surveys, plans, maps or profiles, of roads, and deposit the same in the office of the Secretary of State. In case of the death, resignation, or the removal of the Chief Engineer, it shall be the duty of the Governor to supply the vacancy, by appointment, until the meeting of the next Legislature.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That the Chief Engineer of Mississippi shall be allowed an annual compensation of five thousand dollars, payable out of the funds hereby created. Before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe an oath faithfully to discharge the duties thereof—which oath shall be filed, by the officer before whom it is taken, in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Board of Internal Improvement shall have power to appoint, should they deem it advisable, one or more experienced persons to negotiate the bonds to be issued in compliance with this act, and allow such compensation therefor as may be reasonable: *Provided*, Said bonds shall not be sold under their par value in the market in which they are sold.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Board of Internal Improvement may apply to the Congress of the United States, on the part of this State, for the cession of all vacant lands through which any rail road route shall pass, they may determine to construct, and the routes of the rail roads they are required to construct by this act; also for the cession of all vacant lands on and adjoining the various navigable rivers of this State; they may make application to the Congress of the United States for the passage of a law authorizing the State to invest, under the direction of the Legislature, the two per cent. fund arising from the sales of public lands which is now subject to the disposition of Congress, and to be applied to roads leading to and from the State.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted*, That the second section of this act, whereby the faith of this State is pledged for the payment and redemption of the loan contemplated by this act, be referred to the next Legislature of this State, in pursuance of the ninth section of the seventh article of the constitution; and that this act be published, under the direction of the Governor, in at least three newspapers published in this State, for three months previous to the next regular election; and that this act, together with the yeas and nays thereon, be entered on the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful to sell the bonds contemplated by the second and third sections of this act for any amount less than the sum mentioned in the face of such bonds respectively, together with interest on such bonds from their date up to the time of sale at the rate of six per cent. per annum, in gold or silver, or both; nor shall it be lawful for the said commissioners to receive and bring into this State, from the proceeds of the sale of such bonds, any other currency or thing save gold or silver, or both.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the next or any subsequent session of the Legislature of this State may change, alter or amend, the provisions of this act: *Provided*, Such change, alteration, or amendment, shall not impair the primary object of this act, which is hereby declared to be for the construction of rail roads and clearing out rivers in this State: *And provided*, That the section of this act whereby the faith of the State is pledged, shall not be subject to any change or alteration.

JOHN W. KING,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. L. KINGMAN,
President of the Senate.
Approved, as far as the action of this Legislature is recognized, February 14, 1839.
A. G. McNUTT.

More Tallow Wanted.
We will give the customary price for 100 pounds of good new tallow, if delivered at this office in good condition.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS



AND PHENIX BITTERS.

TO MY FRIENDS IN THE WEST, and particularly those who have used the Life Medicines in treatment of FEVER AND AGUE.

It is but a very short time since these medicines have been introduced into the Fever and Ague districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, wherever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. It is a common excuse among “regular practitioners” when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that FEVER AND AGUE is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered.

In Fever and Ague the Life Medicines not only give quicker relief than any other remedy; but, if persevered in, effect a permanent cure; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his object in now addressing his friends at the West, is to request them that they will spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicines is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and hence the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism, when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for Fever and Ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive in its happy effects as Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

THE CAUSE OF BILIOUS COMPLAINTS AND A MODE OF CURE.

A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstructions. On the inferior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand, an overabundance of bile causes frequent nausea in the stomach; and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic functional, organic or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard; as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggravated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art, yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the febrile paroxysm, a period, when the most efficacious assistance may be given, by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

Moffat's Life Medicines should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

The mineral medicines often prescribed in these diseases, although they may effect a temporary cure, at the same time create an unhealthy state of the blood, and consequently tend to promote a return of the very disease which they are employed to cure. It is then by the use of purgatives, exclusively formed of vegetable compounds, which, possessing within themselves no deleterious agencies, which decomposition, combination alteration can develop or bring into action; and therefore capable of producing no effect, save that which is desired—that a safe remedy is found.

The Life Pills and Phenix Bitters have proved to be the most happy in their effects in cases of bilious diseases, of any purely vegetable preparation ever offered to the public. If the stomach is foul, they cleanse it by exciting it to throw off its contents; if not, they pass to the duodenum without exciting vomiting or nausea in the stomach; stimulating the neighboring viscera, as the liver and pancreas, so as to produce a more copious flow of their secretions into the intestines; stimulating the exhalant capillaries, terminating in the inner coat, which an increased flow of the useless particles of the body, foreign matters, or retained secretions are completely discharged.

The universal estimation in which the celebrated LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are among the afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminent successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor never known to be informed of an *ILL FOUNDED* or *ILL* case of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious headache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, the effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the vicars in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bedtime will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the Life Pills; and so also hysterical affections, hypochondriacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurological class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the Phenix Bitters. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's “GOOD SAMARITAN,” a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale. All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375, Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

For sale here by E. BAKER, Agent.
Nov. 16, 1838. 8:1y

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

one mile from Kosciusko on the Rockport road;
BY WILLIAM THOMPSON.

WHO would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has fitted up his residence in good style, and that he is now prepared to accommodate all who may feel disposed to give him a call, in a comfortable manner. This stand is situated one mile from Kosciusko, and is admirably located and suited to the convenience and accommodation of those persons having business in Kosciusko for a few days, as it is plenty near town to afford them no inconvenience as to distance. He is well prepared with good stables which shall be at all times well furnished and well attended. Possessed of all the advantages arising from raising every thing necessary to the support of a tavern stand, he is enabled to accommodate persons in better style and at more moderate prices, than those living in town, who have every thing to purchase at the present very high and almost unprecedented prices of provision. He is determined to accommodate the weary traveller, and all others, in the very best possible manner, or will charge them nothing. Under these circumstances and a firm determination to accommodate all in a kind and hospitable manner, he hopes to share liberally of the patronage of a kind and generous public. July 27, 1839. 47d

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

WE have formed a copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a general commission, receiving and forwarding business in New Orleans, under the firm of

GOODWYN, SUBLETT & NYE,
and at Yazoo City, (Miss.) under the firm of

SUBLETT, NYE & CO.

They will give the most prompt and faithful attention to all business confided to either House.

SUBLETT, NYE & CO. will make liberal advances on cotton consigned to the house in New Orleans. They have good warehouses near the river, and will give particular attention to the storage of cotton, and to the receiving and forwarding of Goods.

F. H. GOODWIN, N. Orleans.
P. M. SUBLETT, Yazoo City.
N. G. NYE,
August 31, 1839. 52:6w

ARGYLE CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Columbus, Mississippi. May 10.

CAMPBELL R. BRYCE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
KOSCIUSKO, MISSISSIPPI.
August 31, 1839. 52:6m